

AGRICULTURAL.

Forage Crop Experiments.

We find at the Agricultural College of Mississippi that land planted in feed crops will make as much return for the investment in labor as it will if planted in a safe crop, in fact a better return than we get from planting cotton.

Again we find that alternating cultivated crops with such crops as peas, clover and other forage crops the land improves in fertility and productivity, also land that has been pastured three to five years may be cultivated again and the crop increased three or four fold without applying fertilizers. Prof. J. A. Myers, of this college, and myself commenced an investigation last year to learn why the growing of the forage crops benefited the land for succeeding crops. It is simply a repetition of similar experiments that have been made in Europe. We find that an acre of lespedeza, cow peas, and clover and Bermuda grass roots, after removing the top growth, weigh from 1,000 to 10,000 pounds, and that the roots contain from five to thirty dollars' worth of fertilizing matter estimated in the same way that the value of the commercial fertilizers is determined. We are adopting the plan of cultivating our best land two or three years, and then planting to clover two years.

Our poor and thin land we are pasturing, and such of it as we desire to crop will be cropped one or two years, and pastured from four to six years. One of our fields that made ten bushels of corn to the acre in 1881 with 200 pounds of fertilizer, pastured, then until the present year, promises more than any other, and is making four to six years' growth, and is now making ten bushels of corn to the acre without being fertilized. Another field planted in corn in 1884 and '85, was sowed to red clover March 1st, 1886. It made two tons of good hay to the acre last year, and in washing out the clover roots left in the soil last winter we found some 2,000 pounds of roots that analysis contained as much plant food as half a ton of standard fertilizer.

This result was obtained from sowing one dollar's worth of clover seed to the acre, and without plowing the land, on land that has been improved by filling the soil with roots. We are now beginning to use the concentrated fertilizers. Now this is not intensive farming, if I understand the meaning given to that expression; it is, however, intensive labor, counting the number of hands that are required on a farm worked on this plan, as compared with a farm all under cultivation. The system calls for stock, to consume the forage grown to fill the soil with roots, to utilize poor land for pasture, and make it pay new while it is improving, to make manure, and to get the food value of cotton seed in addition to its fertilizing value. It means stock-growing to a much greater extent than I have stated, and as I have in the article I have stated that I can now agree with, and it would also render the working force of the average cotton and corn plantations about four-fifths in number. The question for discussion is, can this system of farming that is successful with us be adopted elsewhere?—Prof. F. A. Gully in Southern Cultivator.

Late Summer Crops.

In addition to peas there are a few other crops whose planting may still continue, success being dependent more upon seasons. It should be remembered that late-planted crops require rich soil and deep preparation. Forage crops of corn, millet, sorghum, etc., may still be made, but will not amount to much without good soil, good preparation and reasonable seasons. If such plantings be made and the plants started off in July, the August rains are frequently sufficient to mature fine fields. We have had fine success with oat-tail millet sown even so late as August 1st. The best potatoes for keeping, as well as for planting next spring, are made from the set that are planted in well-rotted, good soil throughout the month of July, those planted early in the month often making large tubers as may be desired, and the later, sufficiently large for ordinary use and for seed. There is no doubt of the fact that later plantings produce better keepers, and they are much cheaper, as they make with much less labor. Plantings of cuttings on wheat, barley or rye are almost certain of a good yield of smooth, fair-sized potatoes at very small expense of labor. Very late plantings should be in clover rows and the beds not thrown up so high.—Southern Cultivator.

Killing off Old Hens.

When one or two old hens are at their best for egg production. Especially valuable fowls may be kept longer and make better sitters than when younger. After the flush of egg production has stopped, they begin to want to sit, it is a good time to kill them off. They keep in good flesh while laying, but rapidly grow thin when the fever of incubation is on them, so that if not killed promptly they will not be in condition again until late in the season. Thinning the flock now makes room for growing chicks, and on the farm prevents loss by their ravages on crops or in the gardens. It is a sign of unthriftiness to see fowls five, six and even ten years old about the premises. They have long outlived their best usefulness, and should make way for something better.

SEEDING WHEAT.—A Frenchman experimented on the depth for planting wheat. He made thirteen beds, and planted 150 grains in each, at depths of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 inches. In the seven-inch bed five grains out of 150 germinated. They gave fifty-three heads, with 692 grains. This return kept on increasing for each bed as it decreased in depth at which the seeds were planted. At three and three-quarter inches deep ninety-three seeds sprouted, with 992 heads, yielding 18,534 grains. At 12 inches, sprouting 142 seeds, there were 1,600 heads, containing 35,810 grains. On the surface only twenty grains germinated, yielding 1,600 grains. The greatest returns in grain and straw was obtained by the 12 inch bed. The sower should, therefore, endeavor to cover the seed not more than two nor less than one inch.—Ec.

TO CURE A HORSE FROM KICKING.—The simple prescription here given has the endorsement of a prominent authority in such matters. "If you have a horse that is in the habit of kicking, put him in a narrow stall that has both sides thickly padded. Suspend a sack filled with hay or straw, so that it will strike his heels, and let horse and sack fight it out. Be sure to have things arranged so that the horse cannot hurt himself. The sack will be victorious every time, and in the end the horse will absolutely refuse to kick the sack or anything else."

How to Prevent Chicken Cholera.

It may be well to bear in mind that during the next three months more adult fowls will die than for the other nine months of the year combined. In July, August and September dead grown chickens are met with everywhere, under the roosts, about the fence corners, and in the alleys. At this season of the year that dread scourge of the poultry yard, chicken cholera, stalks abroad and its victims are legion.

But why come in the autumn rather than at any other season of the year? Because then it is that our birds are laid down after laying and hatching season, their natural vitality is at a minimum, the heat is intense, lice are numerous, water frequently is foul, and they are beginning to moult, which latter ordeal of itself generally finishes the oldest and most healthy. The stomach that pervades some chicken-fishers of a hot summer night would kill a human being to inhale it one week. Then why subject the fowls to such unhealthy conditions and expect them to remain strong and vigorous. Ventilate that old hen-house. Knock off the planks at the top of the sides; you can nail them on again in the late fall. Lattice it up and leave plenty of ventilation. Let the air pass through it like a sieve. All the chickens want in the way of a house at night in the summer time is a shelter from the rain. Clean it out thoroughly and loosen up the earth in the bottom of it. Whitewash it thoroughly inside and out. Wash the roosting perches with copperas water (green vitriol) and throw fresh lime underneath them. Don't stop with the first efforts, but make it a rule to renew results. If, however, any of the droppings, washing the perches and sprinkling the lime about.

See to it that the fowls have a good place to wallow. Without their dust bath the poor things will be over-run with lice. The dust to them is what water is to us. It cleanses and invigorates them and improves their plumage. Give them plenty of pure fresh water. This matter must not be neglected at any season of the year. Through their drinking water we may possess the power to stay their arch enemy, cholera; mix and keep on hand a solution as follows: Dissolve in two gallons of water half a pound of sulphate of iron and one ounce of sulphuric acid; add this to their drinking water of a morning in preparation of a teaspoonful to each pint of water. This may be given three times a week for the next three months with most excellent results. If, however, any of the birds show any indications of dysentery, omit the solution for a while and put a little sulphate of copper (blue stone) in the water—just enough to turn the latter slightly blue. This remedy has never failed to check up and set right our chickens whenever they exhibited any signs of dysentery or cholera. Keep plenty of fresh lime about, and give the fowls access to green food, and then you need have no fears of chicken cholera.—H. B. Geer in Southern Cultivator.

Diversified farming, rotation in crops, a knowledge of the soil and planting crops to which it is best adapted, with close attention and thorough cultivation, will cure hard times and fill the land with plenty.

FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

A Farmers' Institute will be held in CONCORD, N. C., on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, August 11, 12 and 13, 1887.

PROGRAMME:

"Food, its preparation and its relation to health," Dr. Annie L. Alexander, Charlotte.
"The Agricultural Department," Col. John Robinson, Raleigh.
"Agricultural Chemistry, Manures, etc.," Dr. C. W. Dabney, Jr., Raleigh.
"Cattle on the Farm," Capt. S. B. Alexander, Mecklenburg county.
"Small Grain," John Dorsett, Randolph county.
"Capital and Labor," Prof. J. D. Hodges, Davis county.
"The Cow and Her Keep," Dr. R. H. Lewis, Wake county.
"Sheep Husbandry," W. G. Barber, Guilford county.
"Farm Life," Prof. J. L. Wright, Davidson Co.
"Plant Life," Prof. Jos. Moore, Guilford county.
"Our Meat Supply—from the West," P. B. Frazier, Concord.
"Fruit Raising," C. M. Payne, Randolph county.
"Stock Raising," W. K. Gibbs, Davidson county.
"Gardening," Dr. Richard Gregory, Greensboro.
"Our Homes," Prof. W. T. Gannaway, Randolph county.
"Restoring Run-down Lands," Capt. J. M. Davis, Mecklenburg county.
"The Cotton Crop," Dr. J. T. Kell, Mecklenburg county.
"Farmers' Organizations," Col. L. L. Polk, Raleigh.
"Grass and Clover," general discussion.
Short lectures on all of the above topics, in which every farmer present is cordially invited to participate. The meeting will be lively and interesting from the beginning, and will commence at 10:30 o'clock on the 11th of August. Good music. Come early and remain to the close. Special Railroad rates. Hotel rates reduced to one dollar per day. Editorial fraternity cordially invited.

C. McDONALD, Chairman.
Dr. J. REID PARKER, Director.
July 8, 1887. Im

Fresh TURNIP SEED.

We have just received a fresh Stock of BUIST'S TURNIP SEED, warranted. We have all the leading varieties sold in this market. W. M. WILSON & CO., Charlotte, June 24, 1887. Druggists.

TURNIP SEED.

1,000 LBS. BUIST'S WARRANTED TURNIP SEED—all desirable varieties—wholesale and retail—just received by BURWELL & DUNN, Druggists, June 24, 1887. Opposite Central Hotel.

NO MISTAKE.

As BARNETT & BETHUNE's you can get the finest Green and Black Teas, the best grades of Mocha, Java, Laguayra, Maracibo, and Rio Coffee, Green or Fresh Roasted.

Roller Patent Flour.

Pure Refined Flour, Choice Brands, Boneless Bacon, Smoked Beef and Beef Tongues and Mackerel. Reliable brands of Canned Goods. Pickles loose or in glass, and all kinds of Heavy and Family Groceries. BARNETT & BETHUNE, April 1, 1887.

Central Barber Shop.

GREY TOOLE has again assumed control and proprietorship of the "Central Barber Shop" opposite Central Hotel Building, where he will be glad to see all his old customers and many new ones. He guarantees satisfaction to all who may be pleased to patronize him. GREY TOOLE, Jan. 1, 1885.

Sale for Taxes.

By virtue of authority conferred upon me by law, I will sell at the Court House in the city of Charlotte, N. C., for cash, on Monday, August 1st, 1887, at 12 o'clock, M., the following described Property, to satisfy the County Taxes for the year 1886, due and unpaid:

One Lot on corner of 5th and Tryon streets in the city of Charlotte, adjoining the property of A. Davidson and others, sold as property of Mrs. Jane A. Hand—taxes due \$21.50.

One Lot on E Street in the city of Charlotte, adjoining property of Wm Smith and others, sold as property of E. McCormack—taxes due \$3.95.

Two Lots on 9th street in the city of Charlotte, adjoining property of C. W. Edmonds and others, sold as property of J. J. Martin—taxes due \$7.11.

Six Acres of Land in Charlotte township, adjoining property of S. B. Alexander and others, sold as property of Margaret McQuay—taxes due \$1.00.

Thirty Acres of Land in Charlotte township, adjoining property of S. P. Smith and others, sold as property of Charles Seidler, returned for taxation by B. E. McDonald, agent—taxes due \$13.13.

One Acre of Land in Charlotte township, adjoining property of S. P. Smith and others, sold as property of Wiley Russell—taxes due \$1.59.

Four and one-half Acres of Land in Charlotte township, adjoining property of J. J. Sims and others, sold as property of H. C. Severns—taxes due \$12.70.

One Lot in city of Charlotte, adjoining property of A. Davidson and others, sold as property of Annie Alexander—taxes due \$3.13.

One Lot in city of Charlotte, adjoining property of W. R. Myers and others, sold as property of Freeman Bell—taxes due \$3.28.

One Lot in city of Charlotte, adjoining property of J. J. Sims and others, sold as property of J. J. Sims—taxes due \$3.51.

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township, adjoining property of J. S. Alexander and others, sold as property of Mrs. E. Stillwell—taxes due \$3.58.

One Lot in the town of Matthews, adjoining property of J. S. Gribble, sold as property of W. H. D. Wager—taxes due \$12.38.

July 8, 1887. W. F. GRIFFITH, Ex-Sheriff.

SPRING & HARVESTING.

We are now receiving different lines of Goods for the Spring and Harvest Trade. The following are in Store and on route:

A car load of new Osborne Reapers, Mowers and Self Binders. The Binder is now reduced to simplicity, light weight and a low price.

Hand Dump (steel wheel and axle) and Self Dump.

Horse Rakes.

Ross Cutting Machines, Lyth Cotton Planters.

Thomas Harrows for cultivating young Corn and Cotton, Rich Side Harrows, Fresh Green Mill and many other things. We carry a line of all the standard.

Farm Implements, Seeds, &c.

A car load of fresh TENNESSEE WAGONS. We have taken the Agency for the Autman & Taylor Separators and Powers, and can guarantee them superior to any Machines sold in this section.

We are also Agents for GUY, HARPER & CO'S WOOLLEN MILLS, and will receive Wool to be manufactured into Yarns and other Goods.

We want the trade in our line and are willing to cut close.

J. G. SHANNONHOUSE & CO., Implement and Seed House.

April 22, 1887.

Boarding House.

When you arrive at Charlotte inquire for my Boarding House, situated on Church street, between 3d and 3d, near the Post Office and business.

Street Cars run within a few yards of the door. Rates by the day, \$1 and \$1.25—well furnished rooms and good fare.

April 1, 1887. Mrs C. W. BRADSHAW.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

Don't forget that we are at our new stand on College street and still alive.

We are very near "HEADQUARTERS" for Goods in our line.

SPRINGS & BURWELL.

LEROY DAVIDSON, (of North Carolina),

23 WHITE HALL STREET, New York, Southern Agent

FOR Mrs. G. B. Miller & Co.'s celebrated

SCOTCH SNUFF

Established 1776.

(Sold by all the leading Houses of the country.)

Also, BROKER and COMMISSION MERCHANT.

Feb. 23, 1887.

Your Children

Are constantly exposed to danger from Colds, Whooping Cough, Croup, and diseases peculiar to the throat and lungs. For such ailments, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, promptly administered, affords speedy relief and cure.

As a remedy for Whooping Cough, which many of our children were afflicted with, we used, during the past winter, with much satisfaction, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. This affection is considered the most difficult of all the ailments which have come to our knowledge.—Mary Parker, Chatham, Columbia Co., N. Y.

I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in my family for many years, and have found it especially valuable in Whooping Cough. This medicine allays the irritation, prevents inflammation from extending to the lungs, and quickly subdues any tendency to Lung Complaint.

J. B. Wellington, Chatham, Columbia Co., N. Y.

I find no medicine so effective for Croup and Whooping Cough, as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I have used it many times, saving the life of my little boy, only six months old, carrying him safely through the worst case of Whooping Cough I saw.—Jane Malone, Pine Plains, Tenn.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5.

July 15, 1887.

Pomona Hill Nurseries,

POMONA, N. C.

Two and a half miles West of Greensboro, N. C.

The main line of the R. & D. Railroad passes through the grounds and within 100 feet of the Nurseries. Salubrity makes regular stops daily each way. Those interested in Fruit and Flowering are cordially invited to inspect this the largest nursery in the State and one among the largest in the South.

The proprietor has for many years visited the leading Nurseries North and West, and corresponded with those of foreign countries, gathering every fruit that was calculated to suit the South, both native and foreign. The reputation of Pomona Hill Nurseries is such that many agents going out from Greensboro, representing other Nurseries, try to leave the impression that they are representing these nurseries. Why do they do it? Let the public answer.

Claves in stock growing (and can show visitors) the same the largest and best stock of trees, &c. ever shown or seen in any two nurseries in North Carolina, consisting of Apple, Peach, Pear, Cherry, Plum, Grape, Japanese Persimmon, Japanese Plum, Apricot, Nectarine, Russian Apricot, Mulberry, Quince, Small fruits: Strawberry, Raspberry, Currants, Peas, English Walnuts, Rubus, Asparagus, Evergreens, Shade Trees, Roses, &c.

Give your order to my authorized agent or order direct from the Nursery. Correspondence solicited. Descriptive Catalogues free to applicants. Address, J. VAN LINDLEY, Pomona, Guilford county, N. C.

April 20, 1887.

First National Bank of Charlotte,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Paid Up Capital \$400,000.

OFFICERS.

ROYN McAden, President. M. P. Pagan, Cashier.

John F. Orr, Teller. A. Graham and A. Brady, Clerks.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

R. M. McAden, J. L. Brown, Wm. R. Myers, R. M. Oates, B. Alexander, S. A. Cohen, R. Barringer.

Deals in Bills of Exchange, Sight Drafts, Gold and Silver Coin, and Government and other Securities.

Jan. 1, 1885.

CARPETS.

ELIAS & COHEN

Have just received a large Stock of Carpets and Rugs.

As we intend to make a specialty of this line of our business, purchasers would find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock before buying elsewhere.

Sept 24, 1886.

BURGESS NICHOLS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in FURNITURE, BEDDING, &c.

I have now in Store a well selected stock embracing everything found in a First-class Furniture Store.

Such as Bedroom and Parlor Suits, Lounges, Teta-Teta, Whatnots, Marble and Wood Top Tables, Dining Tables, Washstands, Bureaus, Wardrobes, Book Cases, &c.

CHAIRS of all kinds and cheap Bedsteads at prices to suit the times.

I respectfully solicit a share of patronage.

ALSO, COFFINS of all grades kept on hand ready made.

No. 5 West Trade Street, Charlotte, N. C.

J. 9 1887.

E. M. ANDREWS,

CHARLOT